

Determine the pH of a solution made by dissolving 5.0g of Strontium hydroxide in 100 mL of water.

① acidic/basic → pH
② strong or weak → pOH
 ↳ no equilibrium → equilibrium

acid or base → 100% ions no equilibrium...
acid or base ↔ <100% ions equilibrium ICE

Note:
① a strong acid or a strong base will ionize completely (100%)
② an unsaturated solution of the solute will ionize completely (100%)

Bases → pOH Acids → pH
pOH = -log [OH⁻]
pH = 14 - pOH

Strontium hydroxide.
Sr²⁺ OH⁻
= Sr(OH)₂ (s) → Sr²⁺ (aq) + 2OH⁻ (aq)

5g / 100 mL → molar ratio (1:2) [OH⁻]
5g ÷ (121.63 g/mol) = 0.0411 mol/L × 2 = 0.822 mol/L

pOH = -log [OH⁻] = -log 0.822 = +0.0851
pH = 14 - pOH = 14 - 0.0851 = 13.9149 ≈ 13.9

Determine the pH of 1.7 mol/L HBr(aq).
H-Br + H₂O → H₃O⁺ + Br⁻
donor acceptor conj. acid conj. base
H⁺ H⁺ acid base
Acid Base
1.7 mol/L → 1.7 mol/L
pH = -log (1.7) = -0.23

Determine the pH of 1.7 mol/L CH₃COOH.
only 6 strong acids: HClO₄, HBr, HCl, HI, HNO₃, H₂SO₄
because: they ionize 100%
- they have a very large K_a
(acid ionization constant) K_a = [H₃O⁺][A⁻] / [HA]

acid (HA) + H₂O (l) ↔ H₃O⁺ (aq) + A⁻ (aq)

K_a for CH₃COOH = 1.8 × 10⁻⁵ at 25°C
pK_a 4.7

Step 1: Write the ionization equation.
Acid + water → CH₃COOH + H₂O → CH₃COO⁻ + H₃O⁺

Step 2: K_a of acid = 1.8 × 10⁻⁵

Step 3: ICE chart

	CH ₃ COOH	H ₂ O	CH ₃ COO ⁻	H ₃ O ⁺
I	1.7 mol/L		0	0
C	-x		+x	+x
E	1.7 - x		x	x

Step 4: Solve for x. Consider the approximation method. [acid] / K_a > 1000

$\frac{x^2}{1.7} = K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
x = √(1.7 (1.8 × 10⁻⁵))
x = 0.0055317

Step 5: [H₃O⁺] equilibrium = x = 0.0055317
pH = -log [H₃O⁺] = 2.2517
How many s.f. do I need to keep? 2
pH = 2.25